The Wrap ~ Up

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Concordia Journalism Department on the move

by Patrick de Volpi

It is 99 per cent sure that the Concordia Journalism Department will be moving to the Loyola Campus this summer, says Lindsay Crysler, Director of the Journalism Program.

"With the increase in the number of joint journalism and communications programs, it's obvious that the two departments must get together," says Crysler, who is also acting chairman of the Communication Department.

He says that the department needs more facilities and that there is a lack of space and money to expand downtown.

Students have mixed feelings about the move.

Some agree with the move because they feel that they will have the use of better equipment.

"At first I thought it was awful because it was so far from downtown. But I'm sure the facilities will be better," says Diana Sadokierski, a first-year student.

Other students think that Loyola is too far from downtown, "where everything is happening."

One student, who wishes to remain anonymous, says print journalism students "don't give a damn about television and radio facilities." He thinks that the university should throw the translation department off the fourth floor if they want more space.

The idea of moving was set into motion last fall when the university administration offered space on the Loyola campus, says Enn Raudsepp, Assistant Director of the Journalism Program.

He says that there are two buildings where the department may be situated.

"The university proposal at this stage is to move us to the Bryan Building so that we can be in the same building as Communication Studies," says Raudsepp.

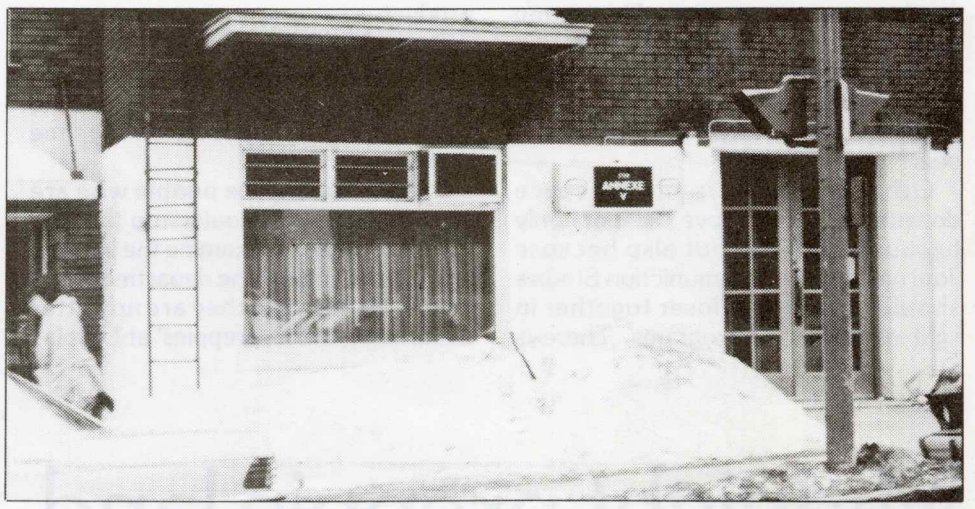
The department would be given a section of the third floor where the newsroom, workshops, lounge and offices would be located. In addition, part of the fourth floor would be converted into a radio studio.

The problem of obtaining more space on the third floor is that the Psychology Department may not be able to vacate all their labs and classrooms.

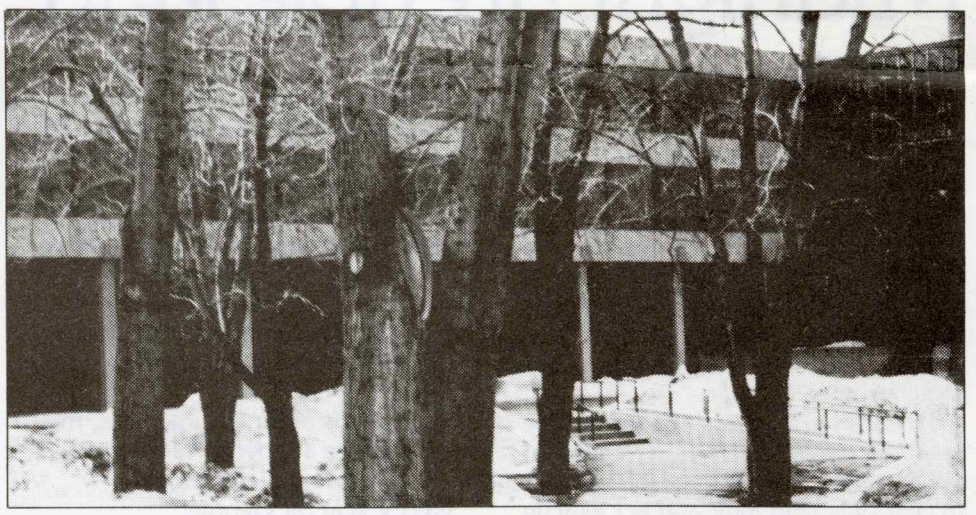
Students already in the building welcome the move. "We think it's a good idea because it will benefit us as much as the journalism students," says Communications student Holly McManus.

The alternative location is the top floor of Saint Ignatius Elementary School across the street from Loyola. Raudsepp says this site may be preferable for now because it would give the department space to expand.

The majority of the required courses will be at Loyola, but some of the theory courses such as Media in Quebec will be offered on both campuses.



The Wrap-Up: Glenn Bradley



The Wrap-Up: Cathy McMahon

From here . . . to there.

Grads make good

Nine journalism grads have already found jobs in major Canadian media outlets. This is "the greatest success we've had in placing students" in our short history, says Enn Raudsepp, Acting Director of the Journalism Department.

David Birnbaum and Eloise Melihercsik have joined the *Gazette,* Janice Turner, Bonnie Bates and Lynn Moore the *Toronto Star,* Susan Semenak the *Windsor Star,* Ingrid Peritz the *Ottawa Citizen,* Jonathan Shanks *CBC TV* and Joanne Griffiths *CBC Radio.*

This augers well for the future, says Raudsepp, and "shows that Concordia's program has been accepted by the media."

Softball season open

by Geoff Moore

Opening Day in this town has moved back one day to Easter Monday. The game will also be played at Westmount Park.

It's not the Expos, but a whole new league: the Journalism Softball Association (JSA). Organizer Patrice Crysler worked feverishly through the last weeks of March to get the four-team league out of the planning stages and on to the diamond.

The JSA Players' Association (JSAPA) boasts 36 members, of which Linda MacDonald is president. Anonymous sources reveal that Marvin Miller always made her spine tingle and quiver. Ms. MacDonald refused to comment.

As yet, none of the clubs have decided on nicknames, batting orders, pitching staffs, positions or team colors. Nor do any of the players have nicknames like, Say Hey Kid, Scooter, Pee Wee, Duke, Cy, Kid, Puddin' Head, Hoover, Pops, Old Goat, Stretch, Jax, Campy, Hank, Charlie Hustle, Slats, Stan the Man Unusual, Lefty, Spaceman, Airhead, Space Cadet, Cool Breeze, Awesome, Babe, Bambino, Dago, Joltin' Joe, Yaz or Rusty.

No matter, the rites of spring with the boys and girls of summer get underway at noon, April 12. A dead fish wrapped in old newspaper will throw out the first ball.

COMMENTS & CRITICISM

Anti-movers have selfish aims

by Glenn Bradley

There has been much comment and criticism about the proposed move of the Journalism Department to the Loyola campus. The only problem is that controversy is caused by people with selfish aims.

Travel time as opposed to better facilities and education possibilities is a small price to pay.

Some people complain that being in the west end is a deterrant for writing on-the-spot assignments. How many assignments like that are given to the classes; one, two maybe? There is such a thing as public transport. What's an extra half hour anyway? Time for a beer?

Others say there is enough space downtown. The move is not only because of space, but also because Journalism and Communiction Studies should be housed closer together in light of their joint programs. There is definitely not enough space for that at Sir George.

The move would benefit students in the joint programs. Radio and television studios a walk away are an asset.

Print journalists may benefit as well. Should any large captial grants come through from sources such as the Reader's Digest Foundation and Southam Inc., a print lab would be set up. The possibilities for training experience are endless as well as developing the departmental newsletter into a first-rate product.

Sure, CRSG and *The Link* are downtown, but anyone who is really willing to work for these organizations is ready to take into account the travelling time necessary.

In conclusion, the people who are against the move should stop thinking about themselves, examine the implications, and consider the department as a whole. Otherwise, they are no better than the so-called 'preppies' at Loyola.

Midnight preppie land

by Paul Gott

So. We're moving to Loyola.

Ugh.

Surely we must have some enemies in high places to have prompted this dreaded decision.

"But what," you ask, "could one have against Loyola—that beautiful land of ivy-covered buildings, beer bashes and football fields?"

Don't be silly. What does it have going for it?

I mean, Commerce students love it—it's a Dawson graduate's idea of heaven: alcohol, sports and lots of other 18-year-olds who look and act exactly like they do.

Does this mean that all the guys in the department will have to start playing football and all the gals will start wearing pink sweaters with their initials on them?

But seriously folks. A journalist needs to be in the centre of things. A move to Loyola takes us from downtown to the depths of the west end—and nothing has happened there since 1942 (I know, I live there).

Never mind the fact that this means a longer trip for most people in the morning, its a tremendous disadvantage for covering stories.

Most stories necessitate research downtown, not many will necessitate research at the Montreal West Town Hall. This means a shuttle bus trip just to get started: 20 minutes if you're lucky, 40 if you're not.

Not only that, the shuttle stops at 6:30. Those with night classes will be left to the untender mercies of the 105 and 162.

It wouldn't even be so bad if we were getting a cute little building out there, but we're being relegated to the upper floors of the Bryan Building—the biggest box on campus.

And that's the best scenario. We might be shovelled onto the top floor of an elementary school. (Can you imagine what an influence a bunch of smoking, drinking, swearing journalists-in-training would be on those poor kids).

For anybody involved in student affairs, a move to Loyola means a quick death.

The Link is at Sir George. Yes, they have an office at Loyola—it's dusted off occasionally for lay-out work.

CUTV is at Sir George.

CUSA is at Sir George. Oh sure, they have an office at Loyola—it has two cases of beer and the Programming section (sports and beer again).

CRSG is, you guessed it, at Sir George. I know Loyola has CIRL-AM, but who wants to work for a CHOM-clone?

Sure, I've heard the rumors like everybody else: We're trading a decent location for more space and money. We may get umpteen thousand dollars from Reader's Digest, Southam Inc. and the University.

All promised, not too much confirmed. ("Administration propaganda" is what one first-year student called it, but I'm not that hasty).

Besides, most of the money will go towards a recording studio and other facilities for people in the joint programs. There seem to be no great advantages for print journalists in the move.

But in the final analysis, we've got as much hope of getting thousands of dollars from the administration as they do of getting millions of dollars from the province to build a new library.

Press repressed in Nicaragua

by Scott Howarth

It has been three years since the Sandinista National Liberation Front overthrew the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, ending nearly half a century of oppression. Liberals, socialists and communists throughout the world heralded the revolution as a victory for the people of Nicaragua and for democracy.

The Americans were greatly disturbed by having a Marxist-Leninist government so close to their southern frontier. Cuba on the east coast (only a missile's throw away) had caused them untold grief and aggravation in the past 20 years and the thought of communism rearing its ugly head in Central America was just too much.

Ronald (Bonzo) Reagan and general Alexander (I'm in charge here) Haig did the only American thing possible. They condemned the Sandinistas, cut off all aid and accused *them* of abusing human rights, supporting the leftists in El Salvador and not adhering to the principles of democracy. All very predictable stuff.

But one accusation stuck out. Haig said they weren't respecting press freedom or the right to dissent. It's a time-worn cliche that truth is the first casualty in war. The Sandinistas have done little to dispel that notion.

In January of this year, 3,000 protesters gathered outside the offices of *La Prensa* (a newspaper in Nicaragua's capital, Managua) and burned copies of the opposition daily. The demonstration was called by the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, which draws its membership fromthe pro-government newspaper, *Nuevo Diario* and the Sanitista daily, *Barricada*. It seems that *La Prensa* made the mistake of serving the "interests of imperialism."

La Prensa had been shut down six times prior to that by the Sandinista government, for printing articles that were "counter-revolutionary." Two weeks ago, the government declared a state of emergency and suspended all civil rights including freedom of the press. This is a country that embraces the principles of democracy?

The Nicaraguan government promised to hold free elections within five years of assuming power. Given the track record of some of these banana republics, it seems highly unlikely that the people of Nicaragua will see anything close to a free election for a long time to come. A country that cannot tolerate dissent and criticism from its own press is doomed to adopt measures as totalitarian as Somoza's.

It was not long ago that the popular liberal press of the world actively condemned Somoza and his henchmen. Support for the Sandinistas was cautious at first, but as the revolution gained legitimacy (often determined by the number of villages held and government soldiers killed), political analysts bleated their approval.

Now that the Sandinistas are in power and the insidious disease of imperialism has been eradicated, where are all those outraged journalists? In El Salvador, of course, pursuing another bloody legacy of murder and oppression. But who is in Nicaragua reporting the slow strangulation of one of our most cherished posessions: freedom of the press? Who will be there when they drag the editor of *La Prensa* away in the middle of the night?

It is the duty of every journalist to be eternally vigilant, cynical, skeptical and suspicious of any regime or ideology, be it oriented to the right, centre or left. To blindly follow any struggle, no matter how just it seems at first, is to risk prostituting yourself to manipulative forces. What would the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FLN) do with the press if they assumed power? Would El Salvador become another Nicaragua?

There is no doubt in my mind that Duarte et al must go. That is not the question. What is crucially important, however, is the next government of El Salvador. And what of the journalists who will be entrusted to write about post-civil war El Salvador, assuming the FLN wins? Will we find *them* burning copies of the opposition daily?

Congrats Linkies

Journalism students' reputation of apathy was dented in the recent *Link* elections. Five of the nine editorial positions were taken by members of this faculty.

Journalism students in next year's *Link* will include Robin Smith as News Editor, Jim Carruthers as Entertainment Editor, Claire Marson as Features Editor, Carmen Ciuti-Prieto as CUP Editor, and Barry Silverman as Sports Editor.

This reflects increased participation by the department says Silverman, who wants to run the sports section out of the Link's under-used office at Loyola.

"If I'm going to be there on a regular basis, I hope it will encourage others to work there."

South Africa clamps press freedom

Patrick de Volpi is a Canadian who recently returned to this country after spending eight years in South Africa. He is now completing his first year in the Journalism Program. These are his observations of the South African press.

by Patrick de Volpi

The English press, the South African government's most outspoken opposition, is often a victim of its repressive policies.

Ethel Mtintso, Benjamin Pogrund and Zwelakhe Sisulu are all journalists who have paid the price for criticizing the government . . . in detention.

In detention.

Mark Dowie of *Mother Jones* magazine recently said that the press was the most revolutionary force found in a democracy. This is especially true in South Africa, a country which calls itself a democracy while allowing only 28 per cent of the population to vote.

The Afrikaans press, in comparison, often sides with the government and is as impotent as the banned African National Congress.

Afrikaners, descendants of the original Dutch settlers, are a nationalistic, church-orientated group and many of them are determined to retain power, by any means.

"A great deal of South Africa's internal trouble is due to political articles in the English Press," said former Minister of External Affairs Eric Louw.

It is responsible for exposing the Information Scandal in 1979, a scandal which shook the very base of Afrikaanism.

It was found that the Department of Information had invested over $40 million to establish *The Citizen*, the only pro-government English-language newspaper. Another $70 million was spent overseas in attempts to buy interest in the *Washington Post*, the now defunct *New York Tribune* and the TV news film service, United Press International Newspictures, to name a few.

The exposure forced the Prime Minister, John Vorster, and four cabinet ministers to resign. But most important, it erased the God-like image the government had prior to the scandal.

This was a major victory for freedom of the press. There are about 1,000 pieces of legislation in South Africa which may be used to regulate media content. The press avoided them all and fulfilled its duty in keeping the public informed.

Courtesy Amnesty International

The aftermath of the Soweto Riots in 1976. Journalists were banned from operational areas after "inciting the youth to rebel."

The most comprehensive act affecting press freedom in South Africa is the Suppression of Communism Act which gives the government the right to ban any person, publication or organization "aimed at furthering the principles of communism".

The word communism is used loosely in South Africa to define anything that is either to the right or left of the government's way of thought. "Liberalism is the slippery road to communism," explained Vorster, in the pro-government newspaper *Die Vaderland.*

Since its enactment, over 1,400 people have been *banned.* In 1981 there were 144 people under banning orders, of which 12 were journalists.

To be banned means that one can be detained without trail for an indefinite period, placed under house arrest and, in the case of journalists, they cannot have anything published nor can they be quoted.

These measures, if imposed, will be another barrier set up by a government determined to stay in power. Whether they will work is debatable.

In the book 'The Press as Opposition', Elaine Potter sums up what could very well be the future of South Africa: "In every country where a minority has tried to maintain governmental control of an unwilling majority the authorities have been reluctantly forced to use wretched measures. And in every solitary case, the measures have failed miserably."

The Police Act is another decree that limits press freedom. Section 5 states, "In a situation where the society is threatened, the security of the state takes precedence over the rights of any individual."

This act was passed during the Soweto Riots in 1976, when foreign journalists were reportedly "inciting the youth to rebel." It was a response to an incident when a cameraman was caught asking a crowd to show 'Black Power' signs for his camera.

Thereafter, only select local reporters were allowed into operational areas under police escort.

"The riots were receiving exaggerated reports in the overseas press", said Col. Mike Mellet of the South African Police.

A recent assault on press freedom is the suggestion by Justice Marthinus Steyn that reporters should be licenced "to enhance the professionalism of South African journalism."

Reporters found guilty of "unprofessional conduct" would be subject to reprimand, suspension and fines up to $3,050.

A second recommendation involved proposed break-up of the country's two largest English newspaper chains, the Argus Group and the South African Associated Newspapers.

"Divest," says UN rep

By Paul Gott

Concordia should protest South Africa's racist policies by divesting its funds from the Bank of Montreal which has financial links with that country, said a United Nations (UN) representative March 8.

Esmerelda Poppinga, a Phillipines member of the Promotion and Publicity branch of the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid (UNCAA), was speaking to Concordia students as part of the international Week of Solidarity against apartheid.

Apartheid is the system of racial segregetion used in South Africa which differentiates between *whites, coloureds, Asians* and *blacks.* The policy has led to having blacks, who make up 72 per cent of the population, occupy only 13 per cent of the land.

Apartheid reaches all levels of South African society and all its social institutions.

"External pressures have managed to improve conditions for black people to a certain extent," said Poppinga, who urged Concordia to follow the example of many American universities who have divested from multi-national corporations investing in South Africa.

When asked if divestment wouldn't hurt the lower classes, who are employed by these corporations more than the whites, Poppinga replied, "The trickle down to the black population-in terms of benefits -is very small...The black people can't suffer any more than they are right now."

This is contrary to what Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of about six million Zulus, has publicly stated. He believes foreign investment is the most effective tool to give blacks the economic power that could lead to freedom.

Barbara Jenkins, of the McGill University South Africa Divestment Committee, says "the business codes of ethics in South Africa are nothing more than smokescreens."

"The government and the multi-nationals make big issues out of little (petty apartheid) reforms in order to cover up the overwhelming atrocities of their racist policies," says Jenkins.

The UNCAA was created by a UN resolution 20 years ago. The tasks of the 18 nations in the committee are to review resolutions on apartheid ad their implementation, disseminate information, and administer anti-apartheid trust funds.

The Centre maintains ties with the other anti-apartheid groups, from Amnesty International to the African National Congress and the Pan-African Conference.

Poppinga was invited to speak to students by the Concordia University Anti-Apartheid Committee, a group whose main objective is to pressure the Board of Governors to divest the university's money from the Bank of Montreal.

Poppinga's speech was part of an anti-apartheid week at Concordia which also included films and displays at Loyola Campus Centre.

Staff and Such

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JSA sports closet athletes

Varsity athletes in journalism are not a rare breed. They may not wear sweatsuits and sneakers to class, but they do give their time and energy to Concordia sports.

Carolyn Marriott and Mary Hughes pound the court for the basketball team while Karen Ungerson and Trudie Mason race up and down the field chasing soccer balls. Jenny Deer supports the teams from the sidelines as a member of the cheerleading squad.

Carolyn Marriott, serving her second year as a forward for the basketball team, transferred into Journalism after a year as an English major. The reason for the switch? "I got my priorities straight," she says.

Concordia is lucky to have Marriott on its team. Before applying here, she had been accepted at Brandon University in Manitoba. "I was on my way here until June 1980, then I decided it was too far away. I didn't know the coach or the school, but it wasn't entirely basketball that made me change my mind."

While playing varsity sports is time-consuming, she doesn't find it interfered with her studies. "I've grown accustomed to balancing (school and sports)," she says. "And it's not just the practice time...there's getting to practice, travelling and games."

Smiling, she added, "When you go on trips, it's another thing. You bring books, but they sit in the hotel room and are never opened."

There's a twist to being known as a journalism student. "Some of the guys on the men's team, when they found out I'm in journalism, have said 'That means you can write. Would you mind looking at my papers?"

Marriott is satisfied with her journalism courses, but thinks much learning can be gotten outside the classroom. "I think I would gain more if I worked on *The Link* or some other paper, which I plan to do next year - whatever they want me to cover. Sports would be easy because I'm there (at the Athletic Complex) all the time."

Mary Hughes, a Commerce student majoring in management and minoring in journalism, is a rookie on the basketball team this year. "I play the bench mostly - but theoretically I'm their center," she says.

She played one year of high school basketball and one year at the college level during a three year career program at Dawson.

Hughes decided to minor in journalism because "I realized I had lost some of my writing skills after three years in a technical program, even though I wrote for the Dawson paper, *The Plant*."

Her full academic load is only part of the busy life she leads. "I write fashion for *The Gazette*, on a freelance basis. I work full time also. You learn to budget your time. You have to really set your priorities and decide what you want to do."

But Hughes feels that both her studies and athletics are suffering because of her hectic schedule.

"I couldn't develop my own skills in basketball because I didn't have time to stay in the gym after practice and work on them. And it's frustrating for me because I'm a generally good student. I've had to compromise along the way...like not doing the readings that make the difference between an A and a B."

Her affiliation with *The Gazette* has reaped some unexpected rewards. When she needs models, she asks some of the athletes if they're interested. "I've met a lot of people that way," says Hughes.

Playing basketball also helps, she says. "Especially at Loyola (where) it tends to be more of a jock atmosphere. It's very easy to meet people. And that's good, because I didn't know very many people when I first came."

Jenny Deer is serving her third year on the cheerleading squad. She transferred into journalism from Commerce after deciding she just wasn't interested in the subject.

Now, with a major in Journalism and a minor in Canadian Studies, she puts her experience in high school cheerleading and coaching to work during the football and basketball games at Loyola.

Much preparation and work goes into the squad. "Before football season, we have at least three two-hour practices a week, sometimes more. During the season, we spend about five hours at practices and games."

She acknowledges that some football and basketball fans, male and female alike, have reservations about cheerleaders. "I think that people are skeptical, they think it's sexist. They don't know what's involved, the practicing, the standards. If you see the hours we put in...you realize that there's more to it than getting up in front of a crowd and shaking your tits," she says.

Deer adds that these people "haven't seen cheerleading as a sport," along the lines of American squads, which incorporate acrobatics and pyramids into their routines.

Even so, Deer says, the Concordia squad "has a few cheers with acrobatics in them. Two years ago, we had pyramids, but this year we didn't have enough girls."

Karen Ungerson came to the Stingers soccer team this year after four years of high school play. The reason she went out for the team is simple: "I hadn't played for a few years, and I wanted to get back into organized sports."

Ungerson doesn't place much emphasis on the competitive nature of varsity sports. "I play soccer for fun. It's just nice to get involved in something outside academic work. And it doesn't matter what you're doing...as long as you're involved in something."

Ungerson was one of the team's top scorers, and, according to coach Dave Kent, one of the province's most talented female left wings. She discounts the notion that sports can cut into students' study time. "The season's so short, there's not trouble, I don't do my papers until the last minute anyway. I work better under pressure."

Ungerson admits that playing soccer is not always a bed of roses. She recalls a game against McGill at Molson Stadium when she fell face-first into a puddle in the opening minutes.

"I had to play the whole game soaking wet, and it was cold. My shirt was see-through, it was like a wet t-shirt contest."

Ungerson offers a suggestion for improving the Journalism program: "I'd like to see more work-study programs. And a course designed to get us working with community newspapers or the Link as a part of the course material."

She is unsure of her future in journalism. "I'm hoping to stay away from hard news. I'm more interested in writing magazine features. But I won't turn down *The Gazette* if they call me tomorrow."

Trudie Mason, a first year journalism student, came to Concordia after having spent one "very academic" year at Carleton University.

Carleton's loss has been Concordia's gain as Mason is considered to be the defensive backbone of the Women's Varsity Soccer team, having been named as the "Most Improved Player" during the 1980 season and the "Most Valuable Player" at the 1981 Concordia Invitational Tournament.

"I'd really like to play halfback, but our coach won't let me," says Mason, who has played a fullback position during her two years on the team. "He wants a strong defence," she adds.

Undaunted by the athletic budget cut proposals, Mason looks forward to the 1982 season. "The athletic administration is highly discriminatory towards women's sports that are low profile and don't bring any money in," she says, stressing "that the women's soccer team won't go under without a fight."

Mason is a soccer veteran, having been involved in all aspects of the game. Before coming to Concordia, she played two years in an inter-city league, coached seven to nine year-old girls and acted as a referee.

Though her soccer career has left her many memories, Mason recalls a certain game against Champlain College when she was hit in the face by a ball that was kicked from two feet away.

"I remember hearing a 'sprong' in my head and looking up to see the sky and watching my glasses doing loops in the air. When I hit the ground, the only thing I worried about was if my teeth were broken and if my nose was facing east or west."

Scoop on poop

By Patrice Crysler
and Patrick de Volpi

They meet every evening towards sundown, in the same place and the same manner but it's a quick sniff and a lick instead of the usual handshake.

From all corners of the city up to 40 dogs (and owners) converge to romp among the maples of Percy Walters Park on Dr. Penfield.

They come in all shapes and sizes, from chest high Patrick, a two-year-old Irish Wolfhound, to Lucas, a two-month-old cross husky and collie. Others include Sheep dogs, Golden Retrievers, Collies and a Doberman, to name a few.

There is an unwritten code attached to the park: if a dog is friendly it is welcome, if not it must leave.

Mas Jelier, owner of Patrick, said that the other dog owners were concerned for their safety when he first arrived on the scene. Now they know that he is as harmless as a puppy.

But this Shangri-la for dogs is far from trouble free.

Elizabeth Joffe, owner of a Golden Retriever, is in the middle of court case because she did not have Hussar on a leash. "They came to arrest us at seven in the morning" she said, referring to the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) crack hit team, the Dog Squad.

Article 10.1.4 of the Montreal by-law on dog control prohibits dogs from wandering without a leash.

Montreal's Stoop and Scoop laws are not conscientiously observed within the park but according to Mark Yakabuski, who lives near by, there are few complaints. "Local residents are typical of Montrealers—they're apathetic".

Come summer, when all the snow has melted and nature is in full bloom, the grass will not necessarily be greener on the other side of the hill.

JSA elections

The Journalism Students' Association (JSA) will hold elections for three executive positions on April 13 and 14.

The positions open are: Chairperson, Treasurer, and Programmer. Candidates must have submitted their names to Linda MacDonald by Wednesday, April 7.

The JSA ensures student input with the programme's administration and acts as the department's voice on the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) Departmental Council. The JSA also organizes activities for journalism students and prints T-shirts with dead fish on them.

The Journalism Year End Party will be held Saturday, April 24, in the Year of the Fish 1982, at 8 p.m.

Highlights include the annual awards and the memorial to Annex V.

Beer and wine will be provided and everyone is encouraged to bring baked goods.